

# CATHOLIC WOMEN ELECT PLAN FOR THEIR UNION AT TUMULTUOUS SESSION

Proposal Was for an Autonomous Body Within Federation of Societies.

PROTEST WAS STIRRING.

Chairwoman Lost Control of Meeting and Called Man to Her Aid.

The proposal to establish a national organization of Catholic women, an autonomous body within the American Federation of Catholic Societies, was beaten to-day at a stormy meeting of the women's section of the federation, held in Cathedral College Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street. The resolution embodying the project was read by Miss Helen Haney of Randolph, Mass., who presided. Miss Haney had previously spoken strongly in favor of the plan.

The resolution was proposed by Dr. Joseph M. Corrigan, of Philadelphia, and read:

"I move that the sense of this body be that for the better discussion and promotion of questions of interest to women, a department of the Federation whose control shall be fixed in the central body, to be approved by the executive board, shall be established from the members accredited to the Federation."

Instantly there were a dozen women on their feet in protest. Miss Haney had all she could do to control the body. Banging on the desk before her had no more effect than if she had whispered.

Mrs. Anna C. Nolan of Pennsylvania tried her best to be heard, but she was declared to be out of order. "I'm not out of order and I intend to have my say," she replied. "I want to protest!" But what she was going to say was lost in the din of voices and the banging of the chairwoman's gavel.

Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, first chaplain in this city, came in just then and took the floor. He said:

"You women should not be meeting down here. You ought to be upstairs meeting with the men of the Federation. This meeting should never have been held. This Federation must act as a unit. The men and women must act together. You women had a hard time getting into the Federation—now that you're in, stick! You should never have had this meeting!"

An uproar of applause greeted Father McGean and Mrs. Nolan got the floor again just for a moment. She was again told she was out of order.

"I don't care. I'm going to speak whether I am or not. In my country, in Pennsylvania, our men folk are mainly miners and they need us. If you separate the two organizations our work can't be a success!"

"Cries of 'Question, question!' the banging of Miss Haney's gavel and a hubbub of voices filled the hall. In the midst of it Father Peter Dietz of Milwaukee, who was sitting on the platform, arose.

"The suggestion that an attempt is being made to separate the two organizations is entirely erroneous," he said. "Those who come in at the eleventh hour and make such a statement are making a false statement and owe us an apology."

Once again came the cries of "Question" and a dozen women arose and sought to be heard.

CHAIRWOMAN CALLS MAN TO HER AID.

"Keep still, keep still," cried Miss Haney. "Don't you want to vote on this resolution?"

Father McGean asked that it be read again, but Miss Haney was for having the vote taken at once. "You've heard the question"—she exclaimed, and the rest of the sentence fluttered off in the confusion. It was quite evident that Miss Haney had lost all control of the meeting, and to the breach leaped Francis E. Slatery of Boston, who had been asked to restore some sort of order. He banged the gavel and after a while there was sufficient quiet to make himself heard.

"I'm in charge of this meeting now!" he cried.

All over the hall came the answer, "No, no, no, you're not!"

"Oh, yes. I've asked him to preside," Miss Haney called out, and for the first time the disorder was quelled.

At the suggestion of Father McGean the resolution was read again and then the vote was taken. The resolution was lost by a vote of 58 to 16, and the tumultuous meeting at once adjourned.

In her address at the opening Miss Haney emphasized the point that it was not intended in any way the societies of the men and women in their joint affiliation with the Federation, nor that any of the women's societies should lose their individuality. She directed attention

to the great work for uplift and social service which Catholic women were doing throughout the country.

"The necessity of a Catholic Women's National Alliance is clear to us all," she continued. "If we are doing such splendid work, one thing is necessary—we must unite!"

This brought a great round of applause from some of the women in the hall. And then Miss Haney fired her most telling shot:

NO FOOLISH STRIVING FOR SOCIAL POSITION.

"It is necessary that we eliminate the society element from our work, the foolish striving after social position, or personal emolument or aggrandizement. Let us remember that the more we aid and honor our neighbor the more we ourselves are aided and honored. We should not regard each other with distrust, but try to see the situation from our neighbor's viewpoint. It is necessary that we have a broad sympathy for one another; no one is too important or too insignificant for the other. It is by your effort and my effort and your neighbor's effort, and my neighbor's effort that we will build up such a solid, united structure of Catholic womanhood as will be a source of strength and inspiration for future generations."

Another great round of applause greeted this and Miss Haney had to pause for several minutes before proceeding.

"Are we Catholic women going to sit quietly by and allow the Young Women's Christian Association to forever usurp the Christian name in association welfare? We must do work of even higher character, whatever the sacrifice, if Catholic womanhood is ever to interpret itself to the American mind and make manifest its claims to superiority. Let us open our clubhouses and our league houses to our young girls."

BISHOP URGES WOMEN TO GREATER ACTIVITY.

Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., urged the assembled women not to keep out of movements on the score of feeling themselves "not wanted," and begged them to take part in all movements for the public good.

"You women," he said, "should not only take interest in such things as members of Catholic societies, but should go into every State, county and city movement in your sections for the public good, regardless of the religion of those engaged in the work. Don't say 'we Catholic women are not wanted in this or that, and they will not be fair to us.' My own experience is that persons of other religious beliefs engaged in civic work not only want the help of Catholic women, but are most anxious to obtain it and will go far to prove they are fair to you. You don't join in their movements. Don't complain about how things come out."

"In the terrible Sanger theory of birth-control, for instance, think of the corrective of Catholic women thought in forming community opinions on such problems as this."

"There is much truth in the charge against us that we have not joined largely in civic enterprises. As Dr. Ryan said last night, only two Catholics were on the Child Labor Committee, although many were urged to cooperate."

"Join the civic movement and express the soul in you. Show others that of our faith that Catholic thought is the only complete balance-thought, which never goes to extremes. Unless Catholic women join in civic movements, within the next twenty years we shall find ourselves living under conditions socialistic or atheistic, or at least with only a humanitarian side."

Mrs. Martha Moore Avery of Boston, once an ardent Socialist, and now as ardently opposed to its doctrine and above all, an anti-socialist, also spoke on the union of Catholic womanhood, saying in part:

"By our inherent right and bounden duty, we should lead the women of our country in forming a public opinion that shall inevitably crystallize into the laws and the culture of our nation. A united Catholic womanhood is necessary for our own defense against the enemy, against the various cults that are propagating doctrines and setting up base practices all in the name of reform, of freedom for women."

"It is only at our own peril that Catholic women come under the influence of the next twenty years of radical women who lead in the alleged reforms of the day."

Mrs. Avery, who is a forceful speaker with a most elastic vocabulary and marked earnestness, then took up arms against the suffragists. "Catholic women must not follow the leadership of non-Catholic women whose basic principles are, in fact, atheistic and materialistic. In proof of this I submit the statement of the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. She says that half the families she knows should be divorced."

Prolonged hand-clapping greeted this utterance and Mrs. Avery left the platform.

But she was back on the floor within a very few minutes, demanding:

"It has come to my ears that my statement about Dr. Shaw has been disputed. I want to say that Dr. Shaw has made such a remark a half dozen times in as many places. Furthermore he refused to marry a couple because the bride wanted the word 'obey' put into the ritual."

"If we should ever be so unfortunate as to have universal suffrage in Massachusetts, I shall do all I can, and I pledge myself to it now, to combat the granting of easy divorce and compulsory education in the public schools."

Here was another great outburst of applause.

While the women were having their stormy meeting downstairs the men delegates were in business session in the main hall on the floor above, but keeping closely in touch with everything that went on below.

# Women War on White Slave Evil And Unite to Reclaim Victims



Cannot Be Done by Hysterical Women, but by Sympathizing, Level-Headed Women of High Standing—Exploited Girls, Who Distrust All Men, Would Trust Their Own Sex.

By Nikola Greeley-Smith.

Impelled by confessions recently made to the District Attorney's office by traffickers in women who admitted persistent, organized effort to betray schoolgirls, the women of New York City have formed a Committee of Twelve to devise means for meeting and overcoming this evil.

The committee includes ten women widely known for social work and two men equally notable for effective reform. The women are Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Daniel F. Murphy, Mrs. Julian Heath, Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Mrs. Mortimer Menken, Mrs. Mary Masters Needham, Mrs. Charles Austin Bates and Miss Alice C. Smith. The men are Judge Aaron J. Levy and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton.

Both the District Attorney and the Police Commissioner of New York have promised to do everything in their power to aid the committee's work. Mr. Swann will confer with the members in a few days and give them the benefit of his knowledge and opinions on the exploitation of girls.

A VETERAN IN THE SERVICE OF SAVING GIRLS.

Of the women members of the committee, Miss Alice C. Smith possesses most practical knowledge of white slave conditions in New York. For she has been probation officer of the Night Court for Women ever since the institution of that tribunal in 1910 and has been engaged in the work of reclaiming girls for seventeen years.

Every Magistrate who has ever presided in that courtroom will tell you that Alice Smith can do more with a wayward girl in five minutes than any Judge can accomplish by the most searching and rigid investigation.

The probation officer of the Night Court is a tall, erect woman in middle life, with a soft voice, silvery hair and large eyes, that manage somehow to be shrewd and sympathetic at the same time.

I asked her yesterday if after seventeen years among girl offenders she has any hope that the Committee of Twelve will accomplish much in New York City.

"I know that it will," Miss Smith assured me, smilingly. "I believe that if the white slave problem is ever to be solved it will be by the concerted action of good women—not hysterical women, not sensational feminists—but steady, bloodless, who won't try to get at the white slave question from a pedestal, but will get off their pedestal and go to work. Some people believe that all we have to do to solve it is to go to the Night Court or anywhere else that wayward girls may be found and say 'Here's a job for you. Now reform.'"

"Yes," I said, "and a girl who, for years, has been accustomed to luxurious hours, good food and clothes and idleness does not jump at \$25 a week and general housework. They think she is a monster of iniquity and that it is quite moral to abandon her to her evil life."

WHERE THE WAYWARD GIRL REPOSES CONFIDENCE.

Miss Smith smiled. "The kind of woman who will accomplish results must realize fully the weaknesses of every to solve it, as John Bunyan said, 'The woman who undertakes to deal with white slavery and who makes herself the friend of a girl must not be discouraged by one failure or two, she must not give a girl up because she does not keep straight at the first or even the second chance.'"

"What a woman can do is to work with the Night Court, the District Attorney's office and the homes to which girls are committed, to induce them to take jobs that are found for them and to lead moral lives. They must talk with them not in any holier-than-thou spirit, but with the warm, impul-

sive sympathy that only women can give. You know I never talk to the girls about the enormity of their sin. I never mention sin. I simply tell them how they are injuring themselves, what certain damage they are doing to their health, and since practically every girl is commercialized by some man, I ask her what she personally gets out of it."

I inquired, "A few years ago about a dozen of these girls came to see me to ask me to write something about their alleged exploitation by the police, and I asked them that question. They answered that they got better clothes and better food than if they were working for \$5 or \$6 a week."

EXPLOITED GIRLS WILL TRUST SOME WOMEN.

"It is not so easy to combat that point of view, not nearly so simple as inexperienced persons would like to believe," Miss Smith admitted. "It will be time enough to go to work when I'm old and no good," some of them say.

"But the most forceful argument I have found, the practical certainty of disease if they do not change their way of living. Then, too, it is a mistake to think that these girls like the life they live. They hate it. They hate men. They love children and flowers and they are pathetically grateful for the help and sympathy of some one they know to be a good woman."

"The 'Big Sister' movement is a splendid thing," Miss Smith added. "Think what it means to some simple little girl arraigned in the Night Court to feel that the best women in her community are trying to help her. It would be a great thing if every one of these girls could feel that there is some fine woman to whom she could turn for help and sympathy who she could accept."

"One reason these girls are all commercialized and that they keep on giving their money to some man is because they feel they must have a friend, some one to turn to in time of trouble."

"If you can convince a girl that she is being exploited for the benefit of a man, and that she will do the best thing for herself by accepting the aid of women, you have won her to the consideration at least of taking an honest job. Even if it is an ill-paid job, you can prove to her that by educating herself by going to night school she will be able soon to earn more money. I find the practical arguments the most effective."

Miss Smith added, "You see you must convince a girl that it is in her interest to lead a dishonest life—and as I told you before, she gets no joy out of it."

"Every woman knows that," I replied, "and it has always seemed to me that the women who drift into immoral lives are not the women of strong convictions because strong convictions involve necessarily strong preferences and aversions. It is the passive, weak, vague creatures, easily influenced for good or evil, women who are made or unmade by their surroundings."

"I agree with you about that," Miss

# HEDLEY AND UNION CARMEN TAKE UP LIST OF DEMANDS

Agree to Pass on Reinstatement of Discharged Workers First.

General Manager Hedley of the New York Railway Company and a committee from the Street Carriers' Union got together this afternoon at the company's office, No. 165 Broadway, and took up consideration of the twenty-six demands made by the union's employees of the surface lines two weeks ago.

General Organizer Fitzgerald, Attorney Fridger, William Conway, President, and the Executive Board of the local branch looked after the union's interests. Mr. Hedley had the assistance of James Quackenbush, general attorney for the company.

It was agreed that the first matter to be disposed of was the case of twenty-eight men who have been discharged since the peace agreement was signed, the union leaders having expressed a willingness several days ago that these particular cases should be considered in this manner.

Inspectors of the company who made the complaints on which these men were discharged were on hand with the records in each case.

The cases will be taken up one at a time. Next minor matters will be taken up, the question of wage increase and shorter hours being left until the other demands have been considered.

Questions that cannot be settled as a result of these joint conferences will be left to a board of arbitration, the method provided for in the agreement signed by both sides.

The fourteen men whose discharge came near precipitating another strike on the surface lines of the city returned to work to-day, President Shonta keeping his promise to Mayor Mitchell yesterday that the men would be reinstated at once.

General Organizer Fitzgerald announced that he was taking up the cases of fifty more men discharged by the New York Railway and Third Avenue companies since the strike was called off and that he hoped to have them all back at work before many days had passed.

In connection with the settlement effected by Mayor Mitchell yesterday afternoon there was a story going the rounds that the proceedings in the Mayor's office, when President Shonta and Manager Hedley were called for a final conference with the union committee, strengthened the report current for the past two weeks that the heads of the company were not in harmony as to the manner in which the demands of the union should be treated.

It is said that during yesterday's deliberations Mr. Shonta did all the talking, never once referring to Mr. Hedley, who remained grim and silent throughout the meeting.

Mr. Shonta signed the new agreement put before him by Mayor Mitchell, Mr. Hedley, according to report, having no knowledge of the terms until after he left the City Hall.

Congressman Griffin was appealed to by the Bath Beach Tax Payers' Association, through William J. Mackin, its president. From three to five munition ships anchor within 200 yards of Fort Hamilton every day.

Congressman Griffin at first asked the Commissioner General of the Department of Commerce. The representative was told that the department had no jurisdiction in that case and that it was a matter for the police. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government receives the fees from the anchorage of ships, Congressmen Griffin was told that only the police had authority to prohibit the boats from endangering the lives of the residents.

Capt. Carlsen, acting in charge of the United States Coast Guard in the absence of Capt. Dunwoody, who is to do so here, is giving to the coast anchor in Gravesend, agreed that a change would be a good thing. He explained that when the anchorage area was fixed there Bath Beach had a population of only a few hundred.

The Board of Army Engineers, comprising Col. Harry Taylor, Col. Frederick Abbott and Lieut. Col. C. H. McKintire, received a letter from Congressman Griffin last Saturday. He outlined the danger in detail and urged that as the board had fixed the area it had the power to change it to a safer territory.

Smith said, "and I think that the most hopeful aspect of the white slave problem to-day is the serious and kind consideration which good women to-day are giving to the girls. Twenty-five years ago women simply did not consider the subject at all. They stayed up on their pedestals and did not care what unhappiness went on below. It was even taught until for them to know what happened below the pedestal."

"Today, however, when women are more logical, they realize that in this particular form of human folly there should be two prisoners at the bar or none. Whenever I have been in the Night Court I have asked myself, 'But where are the men?'"

"Everybody thinks that," Miss Smith answered, "but no way has ever been found to get the men. We can, however, go after the men who commercialize them. And that will be a beginning at any rate. Altogether," she concluded, "I am very hopeful of what the committee of women can accomplish. When I see delegates with my enthusiasm I hope somebody will take my job away from me if I haven't sense enough left to resign it."

# 'RED' ENEMY FLEET IS OFF OUR COAST; 'BLUE' READY FOR IT

Great Battle Is On in Which the Object Is to Land a Formidable Invading Force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A "Red" enemy fleet of great strength comprising thirty transports laden with an invading army arrived within six miles of the Atlantic coast at 4 o'clock this morning and the greatest war game ever undertaken by the Navy Department began.

Within an hour the twelve battleships of the "Blue" defending fleet were speeding to sea behind a far flung line of destroyers and scouts, intent upon locating and destroying the enemy before he approaches the shore.

Admiral Mayo commands the "Red" fleet of the fifteen battleships, six swift destroyers, representing the scouting line, and six other craft, representing the fleet of transports and other ships. Rear Admiral Helm has seventeen destroyers and seven light cruisers as his scouting screen and close to shore are fifteen submarines as a last line of naval defense.

Rear Admiral Knight, President of the Navy War College, aboard the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, will umpire the game in which seventy-seven fighting craft are engaged. The reserve battleships forming the "Blue" fleet main line are manned by naval militiamen and civilian volunteers.

Admiral Mayo has until Sept. 1 to evade the "Blue" fleet and effect a landing at any point between Cape Hatteras and Esposito, Me. The sphere of action extends 600 miles to sea between those points.

For the purposes of the game the Navy Department was placed on a war footing this morning. Officers were assigned to each bureau to stand watch night and day. Watch will also be maintained at all Atlantic Coast Navy Yards, and at the navy's communication stations.

In the office of Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, a great chart of the war game zone was set up and as reports came from Rear Admiral Helm or from any other source showing the position of the ships, navigators laid off the positions.

Any information as to the whereabouts of the invading fleet which may come from commercial vessels to any point along the shore will be promptly forwarded to Rear Admiral Helm.

A strict censorship will be exercised over reports from the defending fleet, however, as Admiral Mayo has been authorized to ask passing ships for newspapers or any other information they may have as to the disposition of the defending forces. For that reason it is proposed not to make public the reports of constructive disasters Rear Admiral Helm will send back from time to time, to test out the organization of the Navy Department's various bureaus and at the Navy Yards.

Far at sea, Rear Admiral Knight

is receiving reports from both commanders and plotting the game on charts. It is Admiral Mayo's object either to deny the defending fleet out of his way while his transports slip by to land the invading army, or to draw on an engagement with such units or Rear Admiral Helm's command as will insure the crippling of the defending forces.

Admiral Knight will determine the outcome.

DRCPs DEAD IN BATHROOM.

G. A. Ballard, Director in Dunlap Hat Company, Dies Suddenly.

George A. Ballard, aged seventy-four, a Director in the Dunlap Hat Company, dropped dead to-day in the bathroom of his apartment at the Hotel Chelsea, No. 220 West Twenty-third Street, where he had lived for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Ballard was at work yesterday and arose in good spirits to-day, although he had complained recently of pains about the heart.

He entered the employ of the Dunlap company thirty-five years ago as sales manager and became a director when the firm was incorporated in 1909. His widow survives him.

PRIZES TO BRITISH SAILORS.

About \$72,000 Awarded for Destruction of German Ships.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A Prize Court today awarded £12,000, \$72,000, prize bounty to the officers and crews of the squadron of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, which destroyed the German Pacific squadron in the battle off the Falkland Islands in December of 1914.

The bounty was determined by the number of men aboard the destroyed ships, 15 being awarded for each man. This is the largest amount of prize money awarded since the outbreak of the war.

Senate Confirms Hough.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Senate in executive session has confirmed the nomination of Charles M. Hough as United States Circuit Judge in the Second Judicial Circuit. Judge Hough was formerly United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York. No action was taken upon the nomination of Martin M. McLaughlin, who was named as Judge Hough's successor.

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From April, 1916, American Journal of Clinical Medicine

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